

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services is one of the largest industries and is made up of eight segments: hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities; offices and clinics of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; home health care services, medical and dental laboratories, and health and allied services not elsewhere classified. Workers in professional specialties and service occupations within this industry are employed in about equal numbers. Employment will continue to grow to accommodate increasing health care needs of the elderly and the aging baby boom generation.

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2001 CAREER DIRECTIONS In HEALTH SERVICES

A Brief Look at.....

Jobs
Outlook
Wages
Education



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HEALTH SERVICES

Selected Occupation/Description	1998 Employment	10-year Growth Rate	Average Annual Openings	1999 Average Wage	Education/Training
Dental Assistants: Assist dentist at chair, set up patient and equipment, keep records, and perform related duties as required.	1,420	33.8%	70	\$11.88	Medium-term on-the-job training: Occupations requiring one to twelve months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training. Individuals undergoing training are generally considered to be employed in the occupation.
Emergency Medical Technicians: Administer first aid treatment and transport sick or injured persons to medical facility, working as a member of an emergency medical team.	510	23.5%	20	\$14.77	Postsecondary vocational training: Job-related programs that may or may not result in a degree. Some take less than a year to complete and lead to a certificate or diploma. Others last longer than a year but less than four years.
Home Health Aides: Care for elderly, convalescent, or handicapped person in home of patient. Perform duties for patient such as changing bed linen; preparing meals; assisting in and out of bed; bathing, dressing, and grooming; and administering oral medications under doctors' orders or direction of nurse. Exclude Nursing Aides and Homemakers.	1,370	48.9%	90	\$8.33	Short-term on-the-job training: Occupations in which workers can achieve average job performance in just a few days or weeks by working with and observing experience employees. The largest training category, comprising four of every ten workers in the economy.
Licensed Practical Nurses: Care for ill, injured, convalescent, and handicapped persons in hospitals, clinics, private homes, sanitariums, and similar institutions.	2,010	13.9%	70	\$14.83	Postsecondary vocational training: Job-related programs that may or may not result in a degree. Some take less than a year to complete and lead to a certificate or diploma. Others last longer than a year but less than four years.
Medical Assistants: Perform various duties under the direction of physician in examination and treatment of patients. Prepare treatment room, inventory supplies and instruments, and set up patient for attention of physician. Hand instruments and materials to physician as directed. Schedule appointments, keep medical records, and perform secretarial duties.	1,200	50.0%	90	\$12.20	Medium-term on-the-job training: Occupations requiring one to twelve months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training. Individuals undergoing training are generally considered to be employed in the occupation.
Medicine/Health Service Managers: Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate medicine and health services in establishments such as hospitals, clinics, or similar organizations.	700	28.6%	30	\$30.99	Work experience plus a bachelor's or higher: Most occupations in this training category are managerial occupations that require experience in a related non-managerial occupation requiring at least a bachelor's degree.
Nursing Aides/Orderlies: Work under the direction of nursing or medical staff to provide auxiliary services in the care of patients. Perform duties such as answering patient's call bell, serving and collecting food trays, and feeding patients. Orderlies are primarily concerned with setting up equipment and relieving nurses of heavier work. Exclude Psychiatric Aides and Home Health Aides.	4,180	18.7%	140	\$10.45	Short-term on-the-job training: Occupations in which workers can achieve average job performance in just a few days or weeks by working with and observing experience employees. The largest training category, comprising four of every ten workers in the economy.
Pharmacists: Compound and dispense medications following prescriptions issued by physicians, dentists, or other authorized medical practitioners.	740	5.4%	20	\$32.49	First professional degree: The first professional degree is the minimum preparation required for entry into several professions, including law, medicine, dentistry, and the clergy. Completion of this academic program usually requires at least two years of full-time academic study beyond a bachelor's degree.
Physical Therapists: Assess, plan, organize, and participate in rehabilitative programs that improve mobility, relieve pain, increase strength, and decrease or prevent deformity of patients suffering from disease or injury.	480	29.2%	20	\$27.58	Master's Degree: Completion of a master's degree program usually requires one to two years of full-time study beyond the bachelor's degree.
Registered Nurses: Administer nursing care to ill or injured persons. Licensing or registration required. Include administrative, public health, industrial, private duty, and surgical nurses.	8,590	16.4%	280	\$27.37	Associate's degree: The associate's degree usually requires at least two years of full-time academic work after high school. Occupations in this training category include health related occupations, science and mathematic technicians, and paralegals.

Sources: Dictionary of Occupations, Occupational Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1998
Employment Outlook for Industries & Occupations, 1998-2008, Hawaii State Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations
1999 Occupational Employment & Wage Estimates
Education/Training: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor